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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/031,151	01/14/2002	Aaron Hal Dinwiddie	RCA 89642	6303

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EXAMINER

YIMAM, HARUN M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2611

DATE MAILED: 02/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/031,151	DINWIDDIE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Harun M. Yimam	2611	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/07/2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 12/07/05 with respect to claims 1-9 have been fully considered but are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments filed 12/07/05 with respect to claims 10 and 11 have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

2. In response to applicant's argument (page 5, 1st paragraph - page 6, 4th paragraph) that Knowles and Kim fail, in any combination, to teach or suggest multiple sources of programming, Applicant should note that:

First, "source" is a broad term and one interpretation is, for example, one headend transmits different programs from different sources (i.e., VCR, video-on-demand server, live source, different channels, etc...). Another interpretation is that a satellite provider and a cable provider are different and independent sources.

Second and more importantly, the cited reference (Knowles) explicitly discloses multiple MPEG streams as multiple sources of programming (paragraph 0069, lines 1-4 and paragraph 0073, lines 1-12).

Third, the Examiner cites paragraph 0069, lines 1-4 and paragraph 0073, lines 1-12, wherein Knowles explicitly discloses that the multiple MPEG streams transmitted

Art Unit: 2611

from different sources are simultaneously delivered to households with each being modulated to different channels. Some of the channels may be just local channels i.e., in case of a UHF receiver for example (paragraph 0053, lines 1-10), which receives terrestrially broadcast television signals, and the others may be extended channels modulated from satellite broadcast television signals originating from satellite providers (paragraph 0103, lines 1-6).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knowles (US 2003/0079227) in view of Kim (US 6,519,412).

Considering claim 1, Knowles discloses an apparatus for integrating passwords for accessing programming from multiple sources (paragraph 0073, lines 1-12), the apparatus comprising: a memory (paragraph 0072, lines 11-12) for storing a first password (password for a young child—paragraph 0072, lines 1-5) associated with a first source of programming (an IPG that is particular to a **first source**—paragraph 0073, line 1 - paragraph 0074, line 9); temporary memory (7 in figure 1B shows memory

Art Unit: 2611

to temporarily store input data, i.e. password—paragraph 0072, lines 11-12 and paragraph 0077, lines 7-12) for temporarily storing said first password during use; and means for replacing said first password in said temporary storage with said second password to enable said second password to allow access to programming from said first and second sources (the said means is a **microprocessor (10 in figure 1B)** that associates the user profile information with the password stored in memory to determine the level of access control for that particular user—paragraph 0072, lines 5-16.

Therefore, when the parents enter their master password and the access level is at its highest, they have access to programming from said first and second source without the need to enter their child's password associated with a limited programming source—paragraph 0072, line 1 - paragraph 0074, line 9).

Knowles discloses a memory (paragraph 0072, lines 11-12) for storing a second password (older teenager's password—paragraph 0072, lines 1-4) associated with a second source of programming (an IPG that is particular to a **second source**—paragraph 0073, line 1 - paragraph 0074, line 9).

However, Knowles fails to explicitly disclose a removable memory for storing a second.

In analogous art, Kim discloses a removable memory (i.e. a smart card) for storing password data associated with a second source of programming (i.e. digital versatile disc player) (column 4, lines 42-61 and column 6, lines 26-47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Knowles' system to include a removable memory, as taught by Kim, for the benefit of avoiding the need for a "password input menu" by using a removable memory (i.e. a smart card) that has the password data therein, so as to input the password data by a card reader (column 7, lines 57-62).

Claim 2 is met by the combination Knowles and Kim. In particular, Knowles discloses that the first and second password each comprise a master password (There is a master password that can override both the said first and second passwords for every user associated with each IPG—paragraph 0071, line 1 - paragraph 0072, line 12).

Claim 3 is met by the combination of Knowles and Kim. In particular, Knowles discloses that the first and second password each further comprises a sub-profile password (paragraph 0072, lines 1-16).

Claim 4 is met by the combination Knowles and Kim. In particular, Kim discloses that the said removable memory is a smart card (column 6, lines 26-47).

Considering claim 5, Knowles discloses a method for integrating passwords for accessing multiple sources of programming in an integrated television system, the method comprising: processing a first password (master password) if the integrated

television system receives said first password, where said first password enables access to said multiple sources of programming; and processing a second password (child's password with limited access level) if the integrated television system fails to receive said first password (paragraph 0104, line 5 - paragraph 0105, line 11).

Knowles fails to explicitly disclose an access card for storing a first password associated with a first source of programming.

In analogous art, Kim discloses an access card (i.e. a smart card) for storing password data associated with a first source of programming (i.e. digital versatile disc player) (column 4, lines 42-61 and column 6, lines 26-47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Knowles' system to include an access card, as taught by Kim, for the benefit of avoiding the need for a "password input menu" by using an access card (i.e. a smart card) that has the password data therein, so as to input the password data by a card reader (column 7, lines 57-62).

Claim 6 is met by the combination Knowles and Kim. In particular, Knowles discloses that the first and second password each comprise a master password (There is a master password that can override both the said first and second passwords for every user associated with each IPG—paragraph 0071, line 1 - paragraph 0072, line 12).

Claim 7 is met by the combination of Knowles and Kim. In particular, Knowles discloses that the first and second password each further comprises a sub-profile password (paragraph 0072, lines 1-16).

Claim 8 is met by the combination Knowles and Kim. In particular, Knowles discloses writing said second password (child's password with limited access level) to temporary storage for use when a first password (master password) is not received; and overwriting said second password in temporary storage with said first password when said first password is received (The passwords are stored in their respective memory location and when the master password is received, it overrides the other passwords so as to acquire the highest access level—paragraph 0072, lines 1-16 and paragraph 0104, line 5 - paragraph 0105, line 11).

Claim 9 is met by the combination of Knowles and Kim. In particular, Kim discloses validating said access card before using said first password (column 1, lines 53-60 and column 6, lines 42-47).

5. Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knowles (US 2003/0079227) in view of Kim (US 6,519,412), as applied to claims 1 and 5 above, and further in view of Schaffner (US 6,104,908).

Considering claim 10, Knowles and Kim fail to disclose an antenna for receiving signals from a source.

In analogous art, Schaffner discloses a first antenna (16 in figure 1) for receiving signals from the first source of programming (a satellite—column 2, lines 30-32); and a second antenna (18 in figure 1) for receiving signals from the second source of programming (column 2, lines 33-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined system of Knowles and Kim to include a first and second antennas, as taught by Schaffner, for the benefit of receiving broadcast television signals from diverse program providers (Schaffner—column 3, lines 31-37).

As for claim 11, Knowles and Kim fail to disclose receiving signals from a first and second antenna corresponding to a first and second of said multiple sources of programming respectively.

In analogous art, Schaffner discloses receiving signals (satellite broadcast television signals) from a first antenna (satellite signal receiving antenna—16 in figure 1) corresponding to a first of said multiple sources of programming (a satellite—column 2, lines 30-32 and column 3, lines 31-37); and receiving signals (terrestrially broadcast television signals) from a second antenna (VHF/UHF antenna—18 in figure 1)

Art Unit: 2611

corresponding to a second of said multiple sources of programming (terrestrial broadcasting means—column 2, lines 30-32 and column 3, lines 31-37).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combined system of Knowles and Kim to include a first and second antennas, as taught by Schaffner, for the benefit of receiving broadcast television signals from diverse program providers (Schaffner—column 3, lines 31-37).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

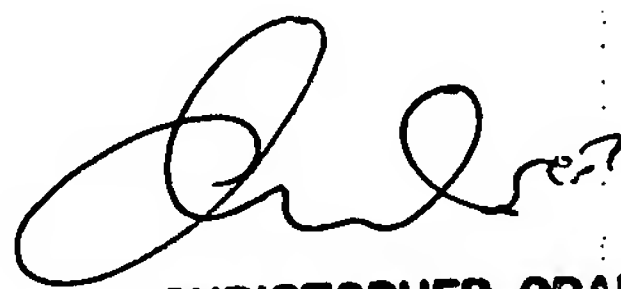
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Harun M. Yimam whose telephone number is 571-272-7260. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Grant can be reached on 571-272-7294. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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